

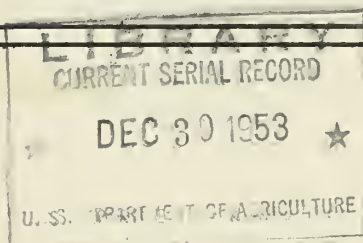
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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 67

NUMBER 26

DAIRY PRODUCTS (Page 467)

FOREIGN TRADE IN AGR'L. PRODUCTS (Page 478)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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L A T E N E W S

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Consumption of cotton in Canada amounted to only 27,000 bales in November, the same figure as for October and considerably below the 32,000 bales consumed in September and 31,000 in November a year ago.

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M E R R Y   C H R I S T M A S

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to assist the foreign marketing of U. S. farm products by keeping the nation's agricultural interests informed of current crop and livestock developments abroad, foreign trends in production, prices, supplies and consumption of farm products, and other factors affecting world agricultural trade. Circulation is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains.

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WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, THIRD QUARTER, 1953 1/

Factory production of butter, cheese and dried milk increased, but canned milk production decreased in the principal producing countries in the third quarter of 1953, compared with the same quarter of 1952, according to information available to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production conditions in the Southern Hemisphere as the new producing season begins, were varied. Pastures in Australia were short and milk production was below that of last year. In New Zealand, pastures were good and dairy cows in excellent health, and milk production was somewhat higher in the third quarter compared with a year ago. In Western Europe, conditions were favorable for production and milk output generally increased over comparable 1952. A slight increase in cow numbers was the principal factor in higher milk output in Canada and the United States.

Butter production in factories in the July-September quarter of 1953 increased 7 percent over comparable 1952 with increases in all countries reporting except Australia. In New Zealand, more milk was produced in this quarter and butter output was higher than a year ago. Production was down in Australia, conditions there being unfavorable in this period. Higher milk output in Denmark was reflected in higher butter output. Production also was up in both the Netherlands and Sweden. In Ireland, milk deliveries to plants were again above those of a year ago, and butter production continued to increase. Output of butter in Canada and the United States also showed a gain over the preceding year.

Cheese production in the third quarter of 1953 rose slightly above that of the corresponding quarter of 1952 because of the higher output in New Zealand and the United States. Output in New Zealand increased, production in the first two months of the quarter being at record levels. In Australia, less milk was delivered to plants, and cheese production in the third quarter was lower than that of a year ago. Output also was down in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden. Production in Canada was maintained at approximately the 1952 level. Output in the United States increased substantially in the third quarter, compared with a year ago.

Production of canned milk (condensed and evaporated) in the third quarter of 1953 declined in all reporting countries below the corresponding period of 1952.

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,  
3rd quarter (calendar) 1953, with comparisons

Country and Product	Average 1934-38	1946-50	Total 1952	1952			1953			Third Quarter 1953/52
				3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Percent	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds		
<b>BUTTER</b>										
Canada	1/ 254,774	277,868	282,460	107,254	54,347	33,955	2/ 103,564	110,847	103	
United States	1,673,328	1,301,830	1,388,170	315,594	258,141	331,760	447,270	354,460	112	
Belgium	46,179	55,353	74,743	23,444	15,560	—	—	—	—	
Denmark	400,660	318,697	337,303	92,592	73,413	78,704	112,214	104,559	113	
Finland	61,287	61,215	95,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
France 6/	529,000	390,471	518,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Germany, Western	778/560,000	492,188	596,527	168,872	122,796	123,755	183,284	—	—	
Ireland	89,400	68,648	73,804	32,243	12,194	2,968	26,324	34,366	107	
Netherlands	201,000	155,620	161,793	49,577	35,494	27,326	51,162	51,920	105	
Norway	24,930	20,049	22,668	6,642	3,342	4,874	12,443	—	—	
Sweden	152,769	216,442	206,317	61,731	42,282	43,181	64,583	65,680	106	
Switzerland 6/	57,760	36,949	49,163	15,057	8,457	9,505	15,754	—	—	
United Kingdom	44,200	23,529	16,218	3,405	1,344	2,733	12,589	—	—	
Argentina	65,742	100,657	102,580	19,841	33,069	—	—	—	—	
Union of So. Africa	10/ 27,725	44,845	61,315	12,071	16,151	20,792	15,345	—	—	
Australia	8/ 415,250	354,371	332,484	74,592	130,581	103,031	58,004	64,216	86	
New Zealand-Total	8/ 366,912	346,095	434,873	75,430	179,581	139,798	42,919	81,917	103	
Export gradings	11/ 322,796	301,826	367,878	61,484	157,766	119,170	29,975	63,027	102	
<b>CHEESE</b>										
Canada	1/ 119,924	114,329	66,574	27,599	12,372	4,934	24,821	27,560	100	
United States	643,234	1,156,005	1,170,404	324,804	247,044	277,285	419,025	340,290	105	
Denmark	68,820	123,634	187,171	56,218	35,935	41,226	64,595	51,310	91	
France 12/	584,000	424,070	562,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Italy 12/	523,513	491,326	684,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Netherlands	200,000	176,926	277,919	87,999	52,821	41,855	97,631	85,457	97	
Norway 14/	39,067	35,564	67,517	19,254	11,515	16,232	20,183	—	—	
Sweden	76,059	115,005	132,221	39,749	22,751	27,156	38,567	35,126	88	
Switzerland 14/	111,729	107,232	123,458	40,986	20,761	18,106	37,674	—	—	
United Kingdom 6/	109,000	69,888	120,244	36,557	14,157	43,546	58,464	—	—	
Argentina	67,873	203,830	224,131	39,683	77,161	—	—	—	—	
Union of So. Africa	10/ 10,195	17,967	21,384	4,696	5,930	6,186	5,092	—	—	
Australia	8/ 48,400	98,396	99,508	24,893	45,111	24,219	10,544	23,990	96	
New Zealand-Total	8/ 210,911	216,842	225,637	36,042	102,212	77,928	25,312	37,318	104	
Export gradings	11/ 204,110	205,962	218,284	20,045	97,617	80,113	34,026	21,422	107	

CANNED MILK										
Canada	15/	104,335	266,532	337,423	113,749	45,367	42,564	113,847	93,572	82
United States	16/	1,970,189	3,170,576	2,894,120	800,834	556,381	543,950	907,885	668,300	83
Cuba	17/	32,564	36,655	51,240	18,900	18,900	12,348	14,280	—	—
Denmark	18/	40,785	58,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	17/	28,953	57,984	198,414	141,806	112,092	94,044	136,306	108,838	77
Netherlands	18/	309,952	181,222	499,106	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	19/	14,198	13,031	—	38,259	27,687	46,681	170,509	—	—
United Kingdom	20/	378,560	219,914	233,767	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	17/	3,159	11,914	—	30,711	67,321	35,903	13,833	—	—
Australia	18/	41,894	132,745	152,283	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	17/	11,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRIED MILK										
Canada	20/	26,079	70,876	100,661	36,238	23,714	15,133	33,343	32,444	90
United States	17/	203,555	913,436	965,111	236,489	173,370	293,960	456,225	301,840	128
Belgium	18/	5,500	6,607	21,848	8,664	2,539	—	—	—	—
Denmark	19/	2,205	16,866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	20/	7,685	3,308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	18/	56,438	54,468	109,625	39,109	12,112	10,787	46,328	38,941	100
Sweden	19/	1,351	24,566	27,978	9,948	4,183	5,319	8,348	—	—
Switzerland	20/	7,187	10,847	—	7,974	3,673	7,437	38,617	—	—
United Kingdom	17/	43,098	73,848	52,774	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	18/	3,977	14,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	19/	16,971	54,235	70,155	14,448	35,372	24,248	7,972	—	—
New Zealand	21/	17,429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Revised. 3/ Total production in 1952 is estimated at 158,511,000 pounds. 4/ Average 1948-50. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Total production. 7/ Average 1935-38. 8/ Production year ending June 30. 9/ Annual production figures more complete than monthly figures used in quarterly data. 10/ Production year ending August 31. 11/ Marketing year ending July 31. 12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 13/ For 1948. 14/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats. 15/ Both bulk and case goods. 16/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. (Estimates of production of bulk types discontinued). 17/ Less than a 5-year average. 18/ For 1937. 19/ For 1939. 20/ Total dried whole and dried skim milk for human consumption. 21/ For 1938.										

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Revised. 3/ Total production in 1952 is estimated at 158,511,000 pounds. 4/ Average 1948-50. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Total production. 7/ Average 1935-38. 8/ Production year ending June 30. 9/ Annual production figures more complete than monthly figures used in quarterly data. 10/ Production year ending August 31. 11/ Marketing year ending July 31. 12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 13/ For 1948. 14/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats. 15/ Both bulk and case goods. 16/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. (Estimates of production of bulk types discontinued). 17/ Less than a 5-year average. 18/ For 1937. 19/ For 1939. 20/ Total dried whole and dried skim milk for human consumption. 21/ For 1938.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.—December 28, 1953.

Dried milk productions was up 20 percent over a year ago. Over-all output in the Netherlands was approximately the same as that of the preceding year. Production of dried whole milk declined sharply, while output of nonfat dry milk solids was up almost 50 percent compared with last year. In Canada, total dried milk output was down. Although an increase occurred in dried whole milk production, this was more than offset by the decrease in output of nonfat dry milk solids. Production in the United States continued at a high level, with substantial gains in output in both dried whole milk and nonfat dry milk solids.

Prospects in Australia for milk production in the next few months are very good in the major producing States. The outlook in New Zealand is for a continued high level of milk production. In the United Kingdom livestock are healthy and pastures are in good condition. Indications are generally favorable for milk production in Canada. --By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

#### SPAIN'S FISH OIL, MEAL OUTPUT BELOW DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS

Spain's fish by-products industry, still in the first stages of development, produced 1,690 short tons of fish oil and 5,300 tons of fish meal in 1952, or less than half of domestic requirements, reports Gerald G. Jones, American Consul, American Consulate, Vigo. Data for 1951 are not available while figures for 1953 apparently have not yet been published by the National Statistical Institute, Madrid.

The larger part of the Spanish fish oil production is used to supplement the national production of linseed oil which is insufficient for the requirements of the paint and varnish industry. A small percentage of the best deodorized oils is also used by the soap industry.

The use of fish meal in animal feed and as fertilizer is relatively new in Spain. Although the demand is reported to be increasing, the high price resulting from the small quantity produced makes its use by the small farmer practically prohibitive.

According to available information there are at present in Spain about 50 fish by-products plants which give employment to some 600 persons. These plants are located principally in the northern and northwestern areas and in the Canary Islands. As their combined production is below domestic needs exportation of fish by-products is not permitted. The demand for them in Spain is reported to be gradually increasing, but it is doubted there will be any important change in the development of the industry for some years because of the economic and exchange situation. The larger part of the plants are said to be equipped with Norwegian machinery.



# WOOL MARKETING SITUATION IN NEW ZEALAND

Since the opening of sales in the South Island of New Zealand late in October New Zealand wool prices have exhibited a weakening tendency, according to Meade Foster, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Wellington. The early advance over last season's closing prices has now been lost and current prices are considered around 7 percent lower than at the close of the preceding season last May.

A sharp break in prices has not occurred, however. The price decline has been gradual and perhaps reflects the effect of a less urgent demand than prevailed last season. The level of buying for United States account, for example, may be a factor contributing to the current price situation. While statistics are not available for comparison, it is admitted freely in market circles that the United States buying is considerably lighter than it was a year ago.

Wool buying, so far this season, has been dominated by Bradford and Continental interests. Buying has been well spread and practically all wool offered has been sold. Buying in the North Island for the account of Eastern European countries is believed to have been light. Those countries normally buy the finer wools offered in the South Island.

Wool is opening up in better condition this year than a year ago, reflecting the effect of less rain in some areas during the winter and in all areas during the shearing season. The length of staple, in general, is shorter than average because of the late shearing last season and the early shearing this season. Weak spots, yolk stain and other defects are not too prevalent. There were no stocks carried over from last season; however, production is estimated to be slightly larger.

Comparative prices for representative types of greasy fleece wool at various centers, as reported by the New Zealand Wool Commission, are shown in the table that follows:

Type	: May 18 :	Oct. 24 :	Oct. 28 :	Nov. 11-13 :	Nov. 18-20 :	Nov. 25 :	Nov. 30 :
	: Cents :	Cents :	Cents :	Cents :	Cents :	Cents :	Cents :
50/56's	: 68.0 :	70.0 :	67.4 :	66.6 :	65.7 :	64.0 :	63.1 :
40/50's	: 60.8 :	63.4 :	62.2 :	61.9 :	59.9 :	57.6 :	56.7 :

## DENMARK TO SHIP FRESH PORK TO U. K.

Under terms of a recent contract with the British Ministry of Food Denmark will ship about 13 million pounds of fresh pork to the United Kingdom during a 3-month period beginning in December. Approximately 4.3 million dollars in sterling will be realized from the arrangement.

Prior to the consumation of this contract imports of fresh pork into the United Kingdom from Denmark had been prohibited since 1926. However, in March 1953 the British Ministry of Food imported 100 carcasses of Danish fresh pork, which were exhibited at the Smithfield Market. The new contract resulted from that exhibit.

#### WOOL SALES OFFERINGS IN URUGUAY

Wool marketing in Uruguay, although off to a moderate start in October, has been nearly at a standstill since the latter part of November, according to Dale E. Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo. As a result of the low volume of sales there have been no wool price quotations listed by the local commodity exchange since November 26; however, it appears that prices have dropped somewhat since that date.

Exports for the first two months of the current wool year, October-November, were 12,906 bales compared with 45,762 for the same period last year. The United States dropped to fifth position as a destination for Uruguayan wool, behind the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Germany, recalling the pre-World War II trade pattern.

Wool tops accounted for a substantial part (over one-third) of the total wool trade, although the volume of greasy wool exports increased sharply during November. The bulk of the wool tops went to Western Europe and none directly to the United States.

#### ARGENTINE WOOL MARKET NOTES

September wool exports from Argentina totaled 22,261 bales or about 20 million pounds, according to W. L. Rodman, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Of this amount about 11 million pounds went to the United States, 2.5 million pounds to Germany and 3.4 million pounds to Japan.

Total exports for the 1952-53 wool year (October 1952 - September 1953) amounted to 515,240 bales, equivalent to nearly 470 million pounds, made up of 1952 clip plus carry over from the previous season thereby clearing out practically all old wool and limiting sales this year to new wool.

The weight and condition of fleece from the current clip now arriving on the market are reported to be slightly better than in 1952, but the shrinkage is heavier.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Wholesale prices at specified markets  
December 1953, with comparisons  
(U. S. cents per pound)

Country, market and description	Butter				Cheese			
	Date	Price	Quotations		Date	Price	Quotations	
			Month	Year			Month	Year
			earlier	earlier			earlier	earlier
United Kingdom (London)								
National butter 1/	Dec. 4	40.7	40.7	36.4	-	-	-	-
Ration varieties 1/	-	-	-	-	Dec. 4	24.9	24.9	25.1
Australia (Sydney)								
Choicest butter	Dec. 1	41.8	41.8	41.8	-	-	-	-
Choicest cheddar	-	-	-	-	Dec. 1	25.7	25.7	25.7
Irish Republic (Dublin)								
Creamery butter	Dec. 1	54.7	54.7	39.1	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	Dec. 1	30.8	30.8	28.8
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Nov. 26	44.7 <sup>2/</sup>	44.7	42.8	-	-	-	-
France (Paris)								
Charentes Creamery butter	Nov. 26	93.9	94.6	95.2	-	-	-	-
Germany (Kempten)								
Markenbutter	Nov. 25	59.9	58.9	68.7	-	-	-	-
United States								
92-score creamery (N.Y.)	Nov. 20	67.1	69.0	69.5	-	-	-	-
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	-	-	-	-	Nov. 20	36.0	34.3	38.5
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)								
Creamery Butter 3/	Nov. 28	46.1	4/	53.8	-	-	-	-
Full cream Gouda	-	-	-	-	Nov. 20	23.2	23.7	28.0
Edam 40 percent	-	-	-	-	Nov. 20	20.8	21.4	25.5
Belgium (Hasselt)	Nov. 26	82.6	82.1	84.9	-	-	-	-
Canada (Montreal)								
1st grade creamery 5/	Nov. 21	62.6	(62.2)	62.9	-	-	-	-
Ontario white 6/	-	-	-	-	Nov. 21	33.6	(30.5)	30.5

1/ Ministry of Food first-hand selling price. 2/ Accounting price based on average returns from exports. 3/ Ex-factory 4/ No quotation. 5/ Jobbing quotation. 6/ f.o.b. factory.

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, The Commonwealth Economic Committee, except where figures appear in parentheses.



# IRANIAN RICE HARVEST ASSURES LARGER EXPORTS

Iran in 1953 harvested the largest rice crop on record. Rice acreage increased 14 percent, and growing and harvesting conditions were favorable for the production of high yields per acre. Production is estimated at 1,100 million pounds of rough rice (770 million pounds milled) as compared with 930 million pounds rough (650 million pounds milled) in the preceding year, and with 836 million pounds rough (585 million pounds) in the prewar average (1935-39) period.

Rice available for export from the 1953 crop is estimated at around 220 million pounds of milled rice. This exceeds considerably the exports from the 1952 crop, when the 182 million pounds exported were more than 3 times the largest exports of recent years.

So far this year, only 11 million pounds of the new crop have been exported, and the destination was not revealed. It is understood that the U.S.S.R. has been negotiating for the purchase of rice. Of the total exportable surplus of 220 million pounds, 44 million is being reserved for shipment under barter deals with other countries.

## IRAN: Estimated supply and utilization of rice crops, 1946 to 1953

Year of harvest	In terms of milled rice				
	Carry-over	Production	Net	Apparent	Carry-over
	at beginning		exports	utilization	at end
	of year			1/	of year
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1946.....	149.9:	648.2:	134.5:	526.9:	136.7
1947.....	136.7:	491.6:	35.3:	504.8:	88.2
1948.....	88.2:	540.1:	7.4:	537.1:	83.8
1949.....	83.8:	571.0:	30.6:	538.0:	86.2
1950.....	86.2:	628.3:	51.2:	537.8:	125.5
1951.....	125.5:	551.2:	31.4:	538.0:	107.3
1952.....	107.3:	650.4:	182.3:	538.0:	37.4
1953.....	37.4:	771.6:	220.0:	551.6:	37.4

1/ Including loss by insects and spoilage after harvesting, and amount retained on farm for seed.

Compiled from Embassy report.

## U.S. RICE EXPORTS DECLINE IN OCTOBER

United States rice exports in October totaled 1,532,000 bags (100 pounds), a decline as compared with the 2,242,000 bags in the corresponding month of a year earlier. More than one-half of exports in the month were shipped to Cuba, and nearly one-third went to Japan.



RICE: United States exports to specified countries,  
October 1953, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	August-July		August-October		October	
	1945-46:	1952-53:	1952	1953 <u>2/</u> :	1952	1953 <u>2/</u> :
	1949-50:					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada.....	399:	601:	129:	129:	94:	58
Br. Honduras.....	13:	3:	2:	0:	0:	0
Br. West Indies.....	97:	81:	71:	2:	56:	1
Cuba.....	4,923:	4,876:	1,269:	1,855:	510:	804
Netherlands Antilles..	9:	41:	11:	12:	5:	4
Venezuela.....	76:	86:	37:	99:	<u>3/</u> :	<u>3/</u> :
Other countries.....	104:	15:	4:	13:	1:	9
Total.....	5,621:	5,703:	1,523:	2,110:	666:	876
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg..	73:	52:	13:	94:	6:	47
Greece.....	109:	<u>3/</u> :	<u>3/</u> :	<u>3/</u> :	0:	<u>3/</u> :
Iceland.....	10:	8:	0:	<u>3/</u> :	0:	0
Switzerland.....	32:	39:	<u>3/</u> :	26:	0:	7
Other countries.....	<u>4/</u> 114:	1:	<u>3/</u> :	11:	<u>3/</u> :	8
Total.....	338:	100:	13:	131:	6:	62
Asia:						
Saudi Arabia.....	80:	139:	23:	48:	0:	7
Ceylon.....	0:	647:	597:	0:	596:	0
Indonesia.....	646:	1,100:	0:	0:	0:	0
Philippines.....	1,136:	<u>3/</u> :	0:	0:	0:	0
China.....	796:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Korea.....	98: <u>5/4</u> :	4,460: <u>5/</u> :	310:	312: <u>5/</u> :	250:	83
Hong Kong.....	36:	179:	179:	0:	179:	0
Japan.....	279:	4,420:	1,165:	620:	522:	496
Other countries.....	24: <u>6/</u> :	620:	1:	1:	1:	2
Total.....	3,095:	11,565:	2,275:	981:	1,548:	588
Total Oceania.....	5:	19:	4:	8:	4:	5
Liberia.....	36:	22:	22:	0:	18:	0
Other Africa.....	1:	<u>3/</u> :	<u>3/</u> :	1:	<u>3/</u> :	1
Total World.....	9,096:	17,409:	3,837:	3,231:	2,242:	1,532

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Average of 72,000 bags to Austria. 5/ Based on information relating to military supply programs, 1952-53 allocations, and shipments to R.O.K. 6/ Includes preliminary estimate of 616,000 bags to Ryukyu Islands. Source: Bureau of the Census.

U. S. FISH OIL EXPORTS  
AT RECORD LEVEL

United States exports of fish oils during January-October 1953 totaled 43,373 short tons, or more than 3 times the quantity exported during the corresponding period of 1952 and 14 percent above the previous record exportation of 37,987 tons in 12 months 1950. A sharp rise in shipments to Western Germany, which accounted for 68 percent of the total volume, was mainly responsible for the over-all increase. Major destinations and quantities exported during the first 10 months of 1953 (total 1952 exports in parentheses) were as follows: Western Germany-29,512 tons (6,232); the Netherlands-6,497 (11,967); Canada-3,985 (488); and Switzerland-3,110 tons (3,140).

U.S. RICE EXPORTS - - (Continued from Page 474)

October exports brought to 3,231,000 bags the total during the first quarter (August-October) of the current marketing year, a decline of 26 percent as compared with the like period of 1952. Cuba was the principal country of destination. Exports to that country in the August-October period came to 57 percent of total exports, and those to Japan and Korea equaled 19 and 10 percent, respectively.

U.S. COTTON:  
EXPORTS LAGGING

Exports of cotton from the United States in October amounted to 228,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (217,000 running bales). This figure is slightly above that for September but failed to make the usual seasonal gain for October. The total of 640,000 bales (610,000 running bales) exported during August-October 1953 is also slightly below last year's total of 669,000 bales for a comparable period. The lag in exports thus far this season is attributed mainly to the fact that prices of most foreign growths were lower than those for United States cotton and export sales in most foreign-producing countries have been heavy. This situation appears to have reached a turning point, however, as available supplies of most foreign cotton of American-type and Egyptian Ashmouni are no longer plentiful. Prices of competitive foreign growths have strengthened in the past month and most major growths, excluding Brazilian, are currently quoted at or slightly above those of United States cotton on European markets.

Over-all demand for cotton has been maintained in recent months by a high level of mill operations in most foreign countries (principal exceptions are Italy and Canada). Increased production of cloth in most cases is based largely on improved local demand and to a lesser extent on improved export demand.

(Text Continued on Page 481)



UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages  
1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951 and 1952;  
August-October 1952 and 1953

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1			August-October		
	Averages					
	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1952	1953
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria .....	0:1/	36:	32:	47:	5:	8
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	169:	131:	317:	73:	23:	8
Czechoslovakia .....	65:	57:	0:	0:	0:	0
Denmark .....	33:	14:	34:	34:	6:	6
Finland .....	35:	21:	33:	4:	2:	0
France .....	662:	575:	309:	507:	62:	84
Germany .....	511:	340:	447:	241:	62:	47
Italy .....	442:	489:	560:	272:	22:	39
Netherlands .....	107:	131:	197:	79:	14:	15
Norway .....	17:	7:	15:	11:	2:	3
Poland and Danzig .....	180:	69:	0:	0:	0:	0
Portugal .....	36:	2/	21:	1:	1:	0
Spain .....	108:	69:	203:	77:	38:	29
Sweden .....	115:	12:	100:	36:	5:	6
Switzerland .....	11:	26:	99:	28:	13:	7
United Kingdom .....	1,346:	488:	662:	359:	100:	72
Yugoslavia .....	17:	47:	122:	86:	2:	21
Other Europe .....	31:3/	33:	6:	6:	0:	1
Total Europe .....	3,885:	2,545:	3,157:	1,861:	357:	346
Canada .....	301:	275:	296:	284:	54:	42
Chile .....	9:	20:	35:	1:	2/	2/
Colombia .....	20:	24:	53:	35:	23:	0
Cuba .....	11:	16:	20:	12:	3:	3
India .....	52:	86:	778:	45:	17:	7
China .....	117:	401:	0:	0:	0:	0
French Indochina .....	22:	6:	24:	18:	0:	4
Indonesia .....	2/	5:	14:	17:	4:	4
Japan .....	1,142:	585:	1,095:	691:	157:	175
Korea, Republic of .....	4/	5/	48:	55:	41:	20
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	4/	1:	53:	107:	22:	10
Australia .....	9:	7:	50:	11:	2:	8
Other countries .....	21:	46:6/	81:7/	58:	10:	12
Total .....	5,589:	4,065:	5,711:	3,181:	669:	640

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Four-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Greece 21.

4/ If any, included in "Other countries." 5/ Three-year average. 6/ Mostly minor countries in Asia (35) and Africa (25). 7/ Israel 14, Republic of Philippines 16.

UPWARD TREND IN U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUES IN OCTOBER, 1953 <sup>1/</sup>

Continuing the upward trend which began in July, United States exports of agricultural products during October, the fourth month of fiscal 1953-54 reached \$241,514,000 in value compared with \$234,429,000 in September, representing an increase of 3 percent. At this level, however, the total outward movement was 9 percent under the \$264,889,000 worth exported in October a year ago. On the other hand, total farm exports during the July-October period of the current fiscal year now stand at \$873,937,000, compared with \$842,660,000 during the corresponding period of 1952, an increase of 4 percent.

The nation's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, amounted in value to \$1,234,002,000 during October compared with \$1,206,907,000 in the same month a year ago. This brought the value of the outward movement of all commodities for the July-October period of the current fiscal year to a total of \$4,974,467,000 compared with \$4,512,466,000 in the same period last year, representing an increase of 10 percent. Farm products accounted for 20 percent of the October 1953 exports against 22 percent in October a year earlier, and 18 percent of the July-October 1953 total compared with 19 percent in the same period a year earlier.

On a dollar-value basis, cotton took first place during October as the nation's most important agricultural export, with sales abroad valued at \$39,810,000. While exports at this level were 8 percent higher than the \$36,992,000 worth sent abroad in September, they were 35 percent under the \$61,152,000 worth exported in October 1952. Leaf tobacco continued to hold second position during October, although exports were valued at only \$36,390,000 compared with \$40,546,000 in September. In October last year, \$26,246,000 worth of tobacco were exported. Third place in October went to wheat and wheat flour, the exports of which declined to \$29,446,000 in value compared with \$45,855,000 in September and \$66,941,000 in October last year.

On a strictly quantitative basis, the outstanding feature of the nation's agricultural exports during October, compared with those for the same month a year earlier, were the very large increases in exports of nonfat dry milk solids, beef and veal, tallow, grapefruit, oranges and tangerines, dried prunes, canned fruits, corn, grain sorghums, soybeans, field and garden seeds, leaf tobacco, dried peas, and white potatoes. On the other hand, the month's exports of a number of farm products show very large or substantial reductions compared with October last year. This was particularly true of condensed and evaporated milk, dried eggs, pork, lard, cotton, apples, pears, raisins and currants, milled rice, wheat grain, soybean oil, and dried beans.

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<sup>1/</sup> More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in U. S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for October 1953, available on request from Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected  
agricultural products, during October 1952 and 1953

Commodity exported	Unit:	October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Butter .....	Lb. :	20 :	35 :	16 :	28
Cheese .....	Lb. :	454 :	353 :	251 :	172
Milk, condensed .....	Lb. :	1,361 :	658 :	321 :	164
Milk, evaporated .....	Lb. :	12,342 :	11,337 :	2,048 :	1,707
Milk, whole, dried .....	Lb. :	3,186 :	3,014 :	1,791 :	1,655
Nonfat dry milk solids .....	Lb. :	3,365 :	4,854 :	646 :	454
Eggs, dried .....	Lb. :	868 :	180 :	457 :	134
Beef and veal, total 1/ .....	Lb. :	1,365 :	2,942 :	330 :	810
Pork, total 1/ .....	Lb. :	5,768 :	4,843 :	1,484 :	1,389
Horse meat .....	Lb. :	1,734 :	1,441 :	263 :	218
Lard .....	Lb. :	43,043 :	19,402 :	4,782 :	3,397
Tallow, edible and inedible .....	Lb. :	63,972 :	104,706 :	4,170 :	5,749
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfed., excl. linters (480 lb.) :	Bale:	308 :	228 :	61,152 :	39,810
Apples, fresh .....	Lb. :	7,606 :	4,878 :	721 :	506
Grapefruit, fresh .....	Lb. :	9,174 :	10,900 :	421 :	401
Oranges and tangerines .....	Lb. :	27,515 :	43,076 :	1,557 :	1,793
Pears, fresh .....	Lb. :	7,597 :	3,954 :	577 :	294
Prunes, dried .....	Lb. :	5,139 :	12,513 :	856 :	1,816
Raisins and currants .....	Lb. :	23,941 :	11,499 :	2,315 :	1,305
Fruits, canned .....	Lb. :	10,899 :	14,406 :	1,748 :	2,329
Fruits juices .....	Gal.:	1,241 :	1,498 :	1,185 :	1,477
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu. :	4,007 :	3,516 :	7,175 :	5,178
Barley, malt (34 lb.) .....	Bu. :	360 :	349 :	892 :	845
Corn, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu. :	7,241 :	13,454 :	13,672 :	23,420
Grain sorghums (56 lb.) .....	Bu. :	2/ :	986 :	2/ :	1,594
Rice, milled, excludes paddy .....	Lb. :	190,615 :	148,339 :	17,301 :	13,859
Wheat, grain (60 lb.) .....	Bu. :	29,193 :	9,394 :	59,385 :	22,167
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.) :	Bag :	1,465 :	1,428 :	6,570 :	6,616
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.) :	Bag :	191 :	109 :	986 :	663
Hops .....	Lb. :	699 :	812 :	406 :	480
Peanuts, shelled .....	Lb. :	175 :	94 :	64 :	45
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.) ...	Bu. :	2,745 :	5,808 :	8,531 :	15,908
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc. ...	Lb. :	12,706 :	1,714 :	1,663 :	240
Soybean flour, edible .....	Lb. :	361 :	383 :	23 :	25
Seeds, field and garden .....	Lb. :	859 :	11,507 :	372 :	853
Tobacco, flue-cured .....	Lb. :	35,881 :	49,694 :	22,865 :	33,130
Tobacco, leaf, other .....	Lb. :	5,607 :	5,888 :	3,381 :	3,260
Beans, dried .....	Lb. :	30,546 :	28,401 :	2,288 :	2,408
Peas, dried .....	Lb. :	5,058 :	6,557 :	449 :	493
Potatoes, white .....	Lb. :	34,896 :	42,397 :	1,179 :	825
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb. :	9,742 :	9,951 :	1,329 :	1,376
Total above .....				235,622 :	198,993
Food exported for relief, etc. ....				924 :	4,441
Other agricultural products .....				28,343 :	38,080
Total agricultural .....				264,889 :	241,514
Total all commodities .....				1,206,907 :	1,234,002

1/ Product weight. 2/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption  
of selected agricultural products during October 1952 and 1953

Commodity imported	Unit:	October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY</b>				1,000	1,000
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>		<b>Thousands:</b>	<b>Thousands:</b>	<b>dollars</b>	<b>dollars</b>
Cattle, dutiable .....	No. :	10 :	2 :	879 :	423 :
Cattle, free (for breeding) .....	No. :	0 :	3 :	0 :	473 :
Casein and lactarene .....	Lb. :	7,713 :	6,484 :	971 :	978 :
Cheese .....	Lb. :	5,939 :	3,602 :	2,909 :	1,935 :
Hides and skins .....	Lb. :	13,058 :	10,319 :	4,407 :	3,841 :
Beef canned, incl. corned .....	Lb. :	11,840 :	5,936 :	4,330 :	2,117 :
Wool, unmd., excludes free in bond	Lb. :	73,055 :	16,727 :	52,476 :	13,196 :
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</b>					
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale :	8 :	8 :	1,518 :	1,203 :
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton :	4 :	3 :	596 :	567 :
Olives in brine .....	Gal. :	1,245 :	661 :	1,916 :	1,170 :
Pineapples, prep. or preserved .....	Lb. :	12,053 :	6,370 :	1,441 :	750 :
Barley malt .....	Lb. :	3,550 :	4,755 :	215 :	293 :
Almonds, shelled .....	Lb. :	176 :	350 :	82 :	132 :
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ..	Lb. :	1,625 :	3,054 :	427 :	409 :
Cashew nuts .....	Lb. :	4,226 :	4,734 :	1,953 :	1,899 :
Coconut meat, shredded, etc. ....	Lb. :	10,524 :	10,709 :	1,211 :	1,430 :
Castor beans .....	Lb. :	9,893 :	15,910 :	755 :	732 :
Copra .....	Lb. :	87,058 :	58,845 :	4,980 :	4,703 :
Coconut oil .....	Lb. :	14,152 :	12,258 :	1,144 :	1,505 :
Palm oil .....	Lb. :	2,998 :	3,611 :	295 :	310 :
Tung oil .....	Lb. :	2,517 :	264 :	895 :	62 :
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.) .....	Ton :	166 :	182 :	19,528 :	20,588 :
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal. :	18,617 :	17,563 :	3,289 :	1,601 :
Tobacco, cigarette leaf .....	Lb. :	7,339 :	6,985 :	5,035 :	4,594 :
Tobacco, other leaf .....	Lb. :	1,520 :	1,298 :	2,084 :	2,155 :
Potatoes, white, certified seed .....	Lb. :	2,441 :	292 :	103 :	7 :
Potatoes, white (table stock) .....	Lb. :	3,238 :	4,048 :	128 :	75 :
Tomatoes, natural state .....	Lb. :	761 :	30 :	43 :	2 :
Other supplementary .....				66,907 :	52,866 :
<b>Total supplementary</b> .....				<b>180,517</b> :	<b>120,016</b> :
<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>					
Silk, raw .....		852 :	513 :	3,961 :	2,409 :
Wool, unmd., free in bond .....	Lb. :	23,517 :	13,657 :	10,596 :	7,350 :
Bananas .....	Bunch :	4,441 :	4,096 :	4,967 :	5,855 :
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico) .....	Lb. :	213,189 :	166,403 :	109,609 :	90,307 :
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb. :	9,232 :	18,992 :	2,894 :	6,249 :
Tea .....	Lb. :	7,430 :	9,491 :	3,180 :	4,350 :
Spices (complementary) .....	Lb. :	6,389 :	6,324 :	5,387 :	3,928 :
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.) .....	Ton :	18 :	12 :	8,410 :	2,496 :
Rubber, crude .....	Lb. :	124,859 :	104,674 :	32,648 :	21,881 :
Other complementary .....				9,287 :	7,157 :
<b>Total complementary</b> .....				<b>190,939</b> :	<b>151,982</b> :
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS</b> .....				<b>371,456</b> :	<b>271,998</b> :
<b>TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....				<b>966,133</b> :	<b>822,475</b> :

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.



With respect to agricultural imports, receipts from abroad during October were the lowest in many months, being valued at only \$271,998,000, a reduction of 29 percent compared with the \$381,698,000 worth imported in September, and of 27 percent compared with the October 1952 imports which were valued at \$371,456,000. As usual, the bulk of the agricultural imports consisted of complementary products, such as coffee, rubber, carpet wool, cocoa or cacao beans, bananas, tea and spices, of which there is no commercial production in the United States.

The nation's total imports of all merchandise, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at only \$822,475,000 during October compared with \$966,133,000 in the same month last year. Agricultural commodities constituted 33 percent of the total during the month under review, compared with 38 percent in the same month a year earlier. For the entire July-October period of 1953, agricultural imports were valued at only \$1,283,839,000, a reduction of 8 percent compared with the \$1,398,106,000 worth imported in the corresponding period of 1952.

Quantitatively, the October 1953 agricultural imports compared with those for the same month a year ago, show very large increases for barley malt, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, castor beans, palm oil, white table stock potatoes, cocoa or cacao beans, and tea. These increases, however, were more than offset by the very large or substantial reductions in imports of casein and lactarene, cheese, hides and skins, canned beef, apparel wool, olives in brine, copra, coconut oil, tung oil, molasses, leaf tobacco, certified white seed potatoes, fresh tomatoes, silk, carpet wool, bananas, coffee and rubber.

On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during October exceeded the value of the month's agricultural exports by only \$30,484,000. In the same month a year ago, agricultural imports exceeded the value of agricultural exports by \$106,567,000. During the entire first 4 months of the current fiscal year, imports of agricultural products exceeded exports in value by \$410,100,000 compared with \$455,500,000 in the comparable period of the preceeding year.-----By Leo J. Schaben.

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#### U.S. COTTON EXPORTS--(Continued from Page 476)

The above factors indicate a possibility for improved United States exports in 1954. According to reports from nearly all foreign markets, however, the biggest single factor retarding the demand for United States cotton is uncertainty regarding prices and trade policy relating to United States cotton. In nearly all importing countries cotton stocks are now below the low levels reported on August 1. There is a strong potential export demand for United States cotton in 1954 but the actual volume of exports will depend on how soon the uncertainties regarding export trade policies and price outlook are resolved and on the extent to which purchases have been made in foreign-producing countries during the past 4 or 5 months. Minimum exports of about 3.0 million bales can be expected for the current year on the basis of announced foreign-aid programs, exports to date through commercial channels, and requirements of importing countries that cannot be filled from foreign sources. Clarification of the price outlook in the near future could result in additional exports of 500,000 bales or more.

















